THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Polls in Louisiana to Open To-day. Washington, Sept. 26.—A telegram from New Orleans says that General Mower has received no suggestion from the President or General Grast to postpone the Louisian., election. The polls will open to-morrow for the first election under the Military bill.

Affairs in Tennessee-The Election To-morrow-The Anticipated Troubles.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26. — Governor Brownlow, in response to a telegram from Senator Fowler, from Nashville, requesting him to meet General Thomas there for consultation as to the election troubles, answers that General Cooper, of the State Guard, has all the authority to act in the premises, and refers all parties concerned to him. The Governor does not intend receding from the stand he has taken.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.—General Crawford, commanding this post, left for Nashville to-day

with all his troops.

General Logan on Johnson,

General Logan on Johnson.

General John A. Logan spoke at Cincinnati on Tuesday evening, and reviewed the course of the Democratic party during and since the war. He then passed to the review of the conduct of President Johnson. He (Jonnson) was elected by Republicans, and claimed to be a Republican. He had stated that treason must be made odious, and had promised to be the Moses of the colored people. No sooner had he come into power, however, than he undertook to reconstruct the Rebel States, and to do it in such a way as to leave loyal whites and blacks in the South at the mercy of the late Rebels. This was the Issue between the President and Congress. The President sought to bring the Congress. The President sought to bring the Southern States back into the Union Rebel end foremost, while Congress was determined that Southern States back into the Union Rebel end foremost, while Congress was determined that when they come they must come loyal end foremost. He (General Logan) continued by saying that the Republican party was not responsible for the Rebellion, and it the Rebels did not get back to Congress for forty years, it would not be the fault of the Republicans. In examining the records of Andrew Johnson, we must examine that of the Democratic party. There was not an act of Andrew Johnson that had not beeu endorsed by the Democratic party. Every proclamation of amnesty he had issued releasing traitors from their accountability to the law had been endorsed by the Democratic party. The Cincinnati Enquirer would probably endorse all that he had done. Andrew Johnson had veloed every measure passed by Congress in the interest of loyalty. He had performed no act since he became President that would not have been done by Jeff. Davis if he were President, He vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, the Reconstruction bill, and, in fact, vetoed every bill passed by Congress in the interest of loyalty. The General said he sometimes thought that Andrew Johnson ought not to be found too much fault with, because he had a little too much fault with, because he had a little too much fault with, because he had a little too much fault with, because he had a little too much fault with, because he had a little too much fault with, because he had a little too much fault with, because he had a little too much fault with, because he had a little too much fault with, because he had a little too much fault with, because he had a little too much fault with, because he had a little too much of—of the—Democratic platform, and might possibly have committed these errors unintentionally. (Laughter.) Johnson had violated the law and disgraced the Presidential chair. He had held drunken orgies in the violated the law and disgraced the Fresidential chair. He had held drunken orgies in the White House; he had gone over the country like a reeling, drunken man, making a blackguard of himself wherever he had gone. He had attempted to disgrace the Government of the United States; and for his conduct, his immoralities, his violations of law, his efforts to force of treason his dishonesty in his proin favor of treason, his dishonesty in his pro-fessions, he ought to be impeached and hurled from the White House, as the devil was hurled over the battlements of Heaven.

Gloomy Forebodings by Wendell Phil-lips.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. The Republican party is afflicted with half men and half-measures. When it should present a bold, strong front, it hesitates and is vacillating. It is in one of those periods of wavering just now. It is confronted in the Executive chair by a bold, unscrapulous opponent, who has plainly forfeited all claim to the office he is permitted to usurp and dishonor in the interest of treason and misrule. Republicans, as a body, are fully conscious of this, and desire his impeachment. Recently the tide in favor of impeachment seemed to be rapidly rising, so much so that even the Times, Evening Post, and many other half-way journals, were almost swept along by the flood. But the October and November elections are near at hand, and there is apparent again a disposition to dodge the question, and to avoid a plain responsibility. Massachusetts Republicans threaten impeachment, but do not make it an earnest, emphatic demand. The Republicans of this State are not likely to do more, if as much. We hold this shirking policy to be not only wrong in principle but a wratched. Republicans of this State are not likely to to more, if as much. We hold this shirking policy to be not only wrong in principle, but a wretched blunder in party management. Johnson impeached and out of office can add but one insignificant and disgraced memoer to the Democratic party. He is not desired by that party distinctly within their fold. He is discovered and distinctly within their lold. He is alsowned and disclaimed by the World. But retained in office to the end of the term, with his remaining patronage to be manipulated by the Weeds, Sewards, and Raymonds, he is infinitely more serviceable to the enemies of Radicalism. In

connection with trading Senators and Representatives, he has power enough le. to give the political necessity theory of half-men and half-measures the show of plausibility.

The Philadelphia Convention of last year was apparently, for immediate results, a ridiculous failure. It is by no means certain, however, that with the lapse of another year it may not reassert itself with a strength sufficient to give victory in the Presidential campaign to the victory in the Presidential campaign to the Democratic party, or to force Republicans to the level of Grant for a candidate. A Demo-cratic victory in the name of Republicanism would be the most disastrous kind of defeat. To such a defeat the present Republican management strongly tends. It is as cruel and

connection with trading Senators and Repre-

unjust to the loyalists of the South, black and white, as it is impolitic at the North. It is not alone in dealing with the impeachment question that this shittless, vaciliating management is shown, but not less with the question of suffrage. The action of the Consti-tutional Convention of this State is one of the latest illustrations. By its adjournment the question is again carried beyond the November election to still greater uncertainty, whenever the vote shall finally be taken, by the close proximity of the next Presidential Gubernato-rial elections. Having stultified itself by adopting an absurd, illogical report against political equality for women, the Convention now votes a prolonged adjournment on the plea of want of time, to complete leisurely its work after the election at which the revised Constitution should have been submitted. There are most urgent reasons, national as well as State why the question of negro suffrage should have been courageously met and triumphantly settled

now.

It has as yet, reached but a preliminary stage at the South. There is no fundamental guarantee that this preliminary rule may not be reversed at the next step, and the blacks of the South be again disfranchised and practically re-enslaved. The question met and satisfactorily settled at this time here, and elsewhere at the North, would contribute largely to its final adjudication upon a correct basis throughout the South. The suffrage issue is definitely befere the people of Onio and Kansas (in the latter for women as well as colored men), and for the sake of justice to those who are now disfranchised, for the honor of the white citizens of those States, and on account of the national cause, we trust it may not suffer defeat.

account of the national cause, we trust it may not suffer defeat.

The cause of impartial freedom and of uni-versal suffrage is destined to go forward to complete victory. Agitation will not cease till this result is reached. The party that proves itself equal to our demand, and bravely meets the issue, will win and retain the sceptre of power. There is in this country no hereditary succession for parties, as elsewhere for kings. Let there be no more wavering.

Dr. L. P. Blackburn in Louisville,

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal of the 24th inst, contains the following somewhat curious para-"Dr. L. P. Blackburn, of Mississippi, a celebrated

physicisu, and somewhat prominently identified with the late Confederate war, arrived at the Willard Hotel yesterday, on his return from Toronto, "an sta, where he has been living in exile for the past three or four years. He is an route to New Orleans, in which city he established a great reputation, in the good old days of peace, as a master of that deadly malady, yellow fever. Dr Bischburn will reach the Crescaut City just in the nick of time, and, we have no doubt, that his advice and practice will do much towards abating the opidemic, which is now producing such widespread alarm and death in that unfortunate metropolis. His family, who have been residing in Louisville for the past six months, will continue to make this city their home."

The Fort Pillow Affair-A Card from General N. B. Forrest. To the Editor of the New York Times.

A correspondent of the Times, whose letter was published on the 25th inst., says:was published on the 25th inst., says:—
"At the time of the copture of Fort Pillow by the Revel General Forrest, and the massacre of its entire garrison. General (then Colonel) Lawrence was in command of Fors Columbus, a point on the Missispip river above Fort Pillow. Gen. Forrest, flushed with his vicrory and his murders, marched from Fort Pillow derectly on Fort Columbus, notified Colonel Lawrence that the commander and garrison of Fort Pillow had been massacred, informed him that he commanded 10,000 troops and knew that he (Lawrence) had only 1000, and ordered him to surrender in one hour's time or he and his command should share the fate which had been visited on the garrison at Fort Pillow."

Fort Pillow."

I have hitherto borne in silence these outra-I have hitherto borne in silence these outrage us assaults upon my character as a man and a soldier, but a decent regard for my own reputation, and a sense of duty to the brave gentlemen who fought under me during the war, will not permit me to remain silent any longer. I must, therefore, ask you to be pleased to allow me to say through the columns of the Times, that the charges made against me by your correspondent are utterly false, and that their faisity can be easily demonstrated by proof which is within easy reach.

The official report of the United States officer commanding at Fort Pillow, and the testimony reported by the Congressional Investigating Committee, of which Vice-President Wade was Chairman, show that the garrison consisted of only about 580 officers and men. Other proofs, which I can produce at any time, show that I captured and can account for more than 300 of these—sixty-five of them, who were badly wounded, baving been delivered by me to the officer.

-sixty-five of them, who were badly wounded, having been delivered by me to the officer commanding a United States gunboat in the vicinity of the fort, and about 250 (an official descriptive list of whom is now in this city, in the possession of General Thomas Jordan), having been turned over by me to General Polk, at Demopolis, Alabama. Of these captured men ninety were negro soldiers. Nor were the rest of the garrison all killed; for many of them effected their assume while others were drowned. -sixty-five of them, who were badly wounded, of the garrison all killed; for many of them effected their escape, while others were drowned in the attempt. It will thus be seen that the proportion of killed was not greater than is usual in the case of so severe a fight, accompanied by a desperate assault and defense.

These facts are known to the Government of the United States, and acquit me, not only in the opinion of the President, Mr. Stanton, and Judge Holt, but in that of Congress, of any violation of the rules of civilized warfare. Other-

ation of the rules of civilized warfare. Other-wise I would have been long ago arrested and tried upon that charge. For my own part, con-scious of my innocence, and knowing perfectly well that I have always waged war with the strictest regard to the usages of civilized na-tions, I have never shunned any investigation to which the Executive or Congress might sub-ject my military conduct. lation of the rules of civilized warfare. Other

ject my military conduct.

As to the absurd charge that I marched As to the absurd charge that I marched against Columbus with 10,000 men and demanded its surrender, with the threat that I would, in the event of refusal, "massacre" its garrison. I have only to say that I never was, during the war, within forty miles of Columbus, after its evacuation by the Confederates in 1862; and that the only troops which appreached it at the time referred to, was a scouting party of less than 100 men; and that the official report of General Lawrence himself utterly disproves your correspondent's statements.

N. B. FORREST.

IMPORTANT SUIT. Proceedings Against General Pillow for Acts Committed During the War.

Riddle, Coleman & Co. vs. tideon J. Pillow and Others. This is an action and trespass brought by the plaintiffs against the detendants to recover \$125,000 in damages on account or coal and other property

From the Memphis Buttetin, Sept. 19,

plaintiffs against the defendants to recover \$125,000 in damages on account of coal and other property alleged to have been taken by the defendants during the war.

Hon, Landon C. Haynes, counsel for the defendants, put in a plea of "general issue," "not guilty," and, secondly, a special plea for General Pilow and those acting under his authority, justifying the taking of the coal, etc., upon the ground that it was done as an act of war, and that the defendants were not liable to common law; but as the war was a civil war, that the people and inhabitants engaged in it were, in fact, and by the acknowledgment of the United States and foreign governments, a belligerent power; tha General Pillow was in command of the army by which the property was taken; that it was applied to the use of the army for military purposes; and that he and all under his command were protected by virtue of belligerent rights in seizing the property sued for under the law of nations; and that no action or treepass would lie at common law in any civil court against any party to the war for doing an act in the exercise of belligerent powers.

The case was argued very fully by Hon, Landon C. Haynes for defendants, assisted by General Chalmers and Colonel Duncan K. McRae for the plaintiffs. There was a very full, and, as it seemed to us, a very conclusive citation of authorities by the counsel for the defendants, and, if the plea is sustained, it puts an end to vults against the officers and solders of the late Contederate States Army for all acts done as acts of war in the late conflict. Associate Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, takes time to consider the plea on the arguments and briefs of counsel, and will deliver his opinion perhaps during the present term of the Circuit Court now sitting in this city.

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

Chief Justice Chase to Preside-Programme of the Trial-Davis Sure of Acquittal in any Case-Position of the

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.—It has now become definitely settled that the Davis trial will take definitely settled that the Davis trial will take place at the Novemberterm of the Circuit Court here. Judge Chase has expressed his intention of presiding, and if the Rebel ex-President does not fall to come to time on his straw ball, questions of great importance will arise which will require all the diplomacy and ability of the Chief Justice to evade and decide.

The opinion is expressed that, allowing Davis will appear, the trial will be shirked by the Government and the prisoner will again be

government, and the prisoner will again be set at liberty on bail. There is reason, how-ever, to contradict such an erroneous Impres-sion. Indications lead to the bellef that the trial will be proceeded with, and a mass of the most important events connected with the his-tory of the Rebellion disclosed. The counsel for defense will demand a trial, and if the Gov-ernment urge as an excuse not ready, the court ernment urge as an excuse not ready, the court will express its intention to remain in session a sufficient time to prepare; failing in this, a notic pros. will be entered by which the discharge of the prisoner may be effected. The latter is not likely, and the trial, which the nation at large demand, will be proceded with. Davis can scarcely be convicted. With Chase on the bench and Davis in the prisoner's box and the right and Davis in the prisoner's box, and the right of secession in unestion, a drama of great na-tional interest will be presented, in which the actors will have to study well their parts.

Reported Visit of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln to New York Under an Assumed Name.

to New York Under an Assumed Name.

It has been currently reported in this city during the past few days that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, wife of the late President, has been since Saturday last at an up-town hotel, under the assumed name of Mrs. Clarke. Her visit to the city, it is alleged, is for the purpose of disposing of a large quantity of female wearing apparel and jeweiry, in order to replenish a nearly exhausted purse, her present income only amounting to about \$1700. These articles cost at least \$7000, but the Broadway firm to whom they are consigned do not expect to realize more than about \$4000, which, invested in the State of Illinois, where Mrs. Lincoln now resides, will yield her an additional income of \$400. Conspicuous among these trappings late of semi-royalty are a set of fine Russian sables; several lace and India shawis, a point lace diress, and parasol cover, and a soltiaire diamond ring. Mrs. Clarke or Mrs. Lincoln seemed anxious to preserve her incognito, judging from the directions given to her agents, and evidently shrank from the inevitable notoriety in thus publicly parting with the souvenirs of her White House days.—N. Y. World.

A ROMANTIC CASE.

The Hoyt seduction case, which has engaged the attention of the Court of Sessions, Judge Robertson presiding, since Monday, was yesterday brought to a sudden and somewhat romantic termination by the marriage of the "high contracting parties" in Court. The prisoner, James B. Hoyt, a young man of quite respectable standing, was indicted for the seduction of a Miss Law under promise of marriage, and having refused the only atonement—marriage—for the injury he had done her, was placed on trial upon the criminal charge. One of the points relied upon by the prisoner to secure an acquittal, was a belief in hisability to prove the previous unchaste character of the girl. For this purpose he introduced a witness named Alfred Haight, who testified to criminal acts, but when, however, he came to be subjected to cross-examination, he so contradicted himself as to satisfy all present that he was telling a wicked and deliberate falsehood. He left the witness-stand, and proceeded to the vestibule of the Court House, where he heard expressions of belief on all sides that he had perjured himself, and other remarks not very complimentary to his character. Soon afterwards he expressed a desire to make a full and free retraction of all he had said in regard to the young lady upon the witness-stand. Meantime the Court had adjourned. The news of Haight's confession was received with perfect astonishment by the counsel for Hoyt, who Seduction, Perjury, and Final Marriage. Haight's confession was received with perfect astonishment by the counsel for Hoyt, who at once determined to withdraw from the case and leave the prisoner to his fate. They visited him in jail and informed him of the sudden turn affairs had taken, and of their inability to do anything more in his case. The young man was somewhat dump-founded at first, but soon regained sufficient. composure to propose an offer of marriage. The counsel encouraged the suggestion as the only means of escape left to him from the State Prison, and when the Court reassembled in the afternoon—after Haight had publicly with-drawn his evidence—made the offer to the Dis-trict Attorney and Mr. Beach. They were not entirely pleased with the proposition, but submitted it to the young lady. She consulted with her friends—they opposed the marriage; two saters, very estimable and worthy ladies, who had nobly stood by the unfortunate girl through all the solemn hours of the trial, becomed her with tears not to marry the price. seeched her with tears not to marry the pri-soner under circumstances such as had been developed on the trial, but the poor, wronged, and injured girl-with a mother's tender for her offspring, and a heart not yet dead to the unworthy cause of all her misery—gave such reasons for the step that silenced counsel, friends, relatives, and all in their opposition to the union, and consented to the marriage. Meantime, while these whisperings and negotiations, conducted with sobs and tears, were going on, the vast audience in the court-room remained silent and interested spectators of the remained slient and interested spectators of the scene. Scarcely a person in the crowded assembly at first approved the union; but when it was at last known that the young girl had consented to rescue the object of her heart's youthful affections from a prison, all suddenly reversed their judgment—love won the victory over reason—and nearty applause greeted the appearance of Rev. Dr. Baldwin, who had been sent for to perform the marriage ceremony. The young man, a prisoner but a moment before, walked over to his bride, and a few words passed between them; the Reverend Doctor took his position on the right of Judge Robertson, and the young couple presented themselves at the altar. The Judge was the first to break the stillness of the solemn scene. He remarked that the conclusion of the trial could not but be regarded as fortunate for scene. He remarked that the conclusion of the trial could not but be regarded as fortunate for all the parties concerned. It would seem, from the evidence in the case, that the defendant had been misled by the falsehood of certain parties, and had mistrusted the integrity and fidelity of the young lady. A witness had been produced here tending to confirm such an impression, but he has come into court and made a full and free retraction of his evidence in regard to the virtue and character of the complainant; and the defendant has become satisfied that he has been misled, and desires to make all the reparation in his power by a public performance of the ceremony of marriage. It is within the provide of the law to suspend the proceedings of the trial by the marriage of the parties, and they are now so suspended. Rev. Dr. Baldwin then married the parties. The scene was most impressive. During the whole of the solemn impressive. During the whole of the solemn service the utmost quiet reigned; all hearts seemed deeply touched by the spectacle, and tears coursed down many a quivering cheek. Then the prison gates were opened—the parties left the court room arm-in-arm, and the marringe altar became again the tribunal of human justice.-Troy (N. Y.) Times, 25th.

JAPAN.

The New Ports-Official Notification by the Gorojul.

The Japan Time: published the following translations of an edict by the Gorojui, respecting the opening of the new ports in 1868, and its covering letter:—
July 7, 1867.—Sir: We beg to inform you that the inclosed proclamation has been issued to the whole nation on the subject of the opening of the vort of Hiero and the start of the opening of the port of Hiogo and the cities of Yedo and Osaka, concerning which I and my colleagues conferred with you lately at Osaka.

When the port which is to be opened on the west coast is fixed upon, we shall proclaim that

also. I have, etc., OGASAWARA IKI NO KAMI. His Excellency Sir Harry S. Parkes, K. C. B.,

PROCLAMATION.

In consequence of the intended opening of Hiogo on the 1st of January next, from which date foreigners will also reside in the towns of

date foreigners will also reside in the towns of Yedo and Osaka for the purpose of trade, it is hereby notified that the produce of all parts of the country may freely be brought to those places and freely disposed of.

This is to be notified throughout the Government territory, the Daimios' territories, and the temple territories.

The Japan Times says:—"We should be alad to be assured that the expressions in the Notification—"the produce of all parts of the country may freely be brought to the ports, and freely disposed of, are really bona fide and expressive of the intentions of the Government of the Tycoon. There it is true, a little circumstance. Tycoon. There, it is true, a little circumstance a mere straw, to show the direction of the poli tical current, which may mean more than it seems at first right. Some silk has arrived with different colored paper 'tares,' and the traders affirm that the colors indicate the districts from which comes the silk. The dyes are very bad, and if the hanks get the least damp, the colors stain them; but we are certain that if our silk buyers could be well assured that the colored bands served different Dalmios as passports for their produce, which cleared the Tycoon's inland customs' stations, one and all
would be glad enough to put up with the extra
trouble of having the bands removed before
packing. But we have no positive knowledge
on the subject."

In addition, to the posification given above

In addition to the notification given above. In addition to the notification given above, the following has for some time been posted up in Yedo:—"When foreigners visit shops, eating-houses, theatres, and other places of entertainment, etc., in the streets of Yedo, they are not to be treated in a rude and abrupt or objectionable manner. The import of this is to be communicated to all the street officials, without exception." This augurs well for our reception when we go to take up our residence in the capital of the Tycoon. The place of that residence, we hear, is almost determined on The Government has selected a site called Teppods, on the right bank of the Fukurawa. Sir podx, on the right bank of the Fukugawa. Sir Harry Parkes wants an adjacent place, but this is covered with Japanese houses, whereas the the site they propose is bare, or nearly so. The situation is a good one, and we expect to hear immediately that preparations for our recep-tions there are begun.

MEXICO.

Admiral Tegethoff Annoyed by the Delays of the Mexican Government-Ex-

citing Political Canvass in Mevice. Mexico Cirr, Sept. 19, via Havana S-pt. 26.

—Vice-Admiral Texethod's immediate return to
Austria is nearly determined on, if the remains
of Maximilian be not delivered soon. General
Portrio Diaz accepts the candidature, and his
adherents are organizing. A furious electioneering campaign is now going on. GENERAL HANCOCKS

His Views of His New Field of Duty-He Will "Execute the Law in Letter and in Spirit"-Fallure of the Attempt to Identify Him with the Copperhead Party.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The presence of General Hancook in this city, and the fact that he soon assumes command of the Fifth Mili-tary District, has given rise to much speculatary District, has given rise to much speculation as to the course he will pursue in his new sphere of duty. In renewing the other day a very pleasant acquaintance, formed and perpetuated amid the perils and hardsnips of the field and march, your correspondent had an opportunity of reassuring himself of what he was fully confident before, to wit, that General Hancock, like all the rest of the District Commanders, will, like a true soldier, execute the laws of Congress in letter and in spirit. "A soider," said he, "knows no higher authority than the law he is required to execute and while I would very cheerfully receive and probably accept very cheerfully receive and propably accept any suggestions from my military superiors which did not conflict with the spirit of the law, yet whenever such suggestions or orders involved a grave responsibility, which I alone must assume, I should certainly exercise my own discretion. As to the legitimate execution of the law ever becoming oppressive or tyran-nical," he continued, "desends much upon whether it meets with resistance, either passive or open. Under such circumstances, the strict performance of a soldier's duty may be construed by those whom it affects as oppressive; but a quiet submission to the execution of the acts of Congress in spirit and letter will obviate all appearance of either oppression or

tyranny."
He jurther remarked:—"As to registration and the elections, I have made no recommendations. Inasmuch as the responsibility is not mine until I formally assume command, it would be a matter of indelicacy for me to advise a certain course, where another must assume that responsibility. Congress having fixed the first of October as the period when registration must close, it would certainly be incumbent upon me, were I in command, to see that requirement complied with. And the registration and revision being both complete in Louisiana, and the election ordered, it would require grave reasons of public necessity to in duce me to make any change, were I already on the ground.

on the ground."

Referring to the effect of the Amnesty Pro-clamation, he s.id:—"That I regard as entirely another issue, having nothing to do with my duty under the law. I cannot interfere with its execution in any event, unless presented in such a shape as would involve a conflict with the positive provisians of the law, when, the responsibility being mine, the decision must

be mine also."
General Hancock does not seek occasion in any way to give expression to 'is views, but he speaks his sentiments frankly and without conspeaks his sentiments frankly and without con-cealment; and knowing the public anxiety to ascertain his feelings on this subject, I have taken the liberty of thus presenting some of the prominent points of his conversation, con-fident that I am doing him no injustice, unless it be in my inability to present them to the public with the same degree of soldierly candor and convincing earnestness with which General Hancock impresses all with whom he converses.

General Haucock impresses all with whom he converses.

Some very unwise and indiscreet persons attempted, in the serenade to General Hancock last night, to give the affair a political status by attaching to it a Copperhead odor. But General Hancock himself so strongly discountenanced such an attempt, not only by the tone of his speech, but by the selection, through his friends, of General Cobb, of Wisconsin, a former comrade in arms, and one of the most radical of the Republican members of Congress, to make the presentation address, that all efforts to identify the occasion or the hero of it with any disloyal political influences resulted in a dead fallure. The few birus of that feather who sought the rigorous atmosphere of that brilliant and loyal soldier, soon disappeared and kept out of sight when they heard the announcement from his own lips that he "knew no authority or duty higher than the law he was ordered to execute." Even the specious apology of Hon. R. J. Walker, who made the concluding speeca (and whose son served long and faithfully as a staff officer with General Hancock) was a stan oancer with General Hancock) was ciothed in a wet blanket by the soldierly utter-ances that had p eceded him. When General Hancock stepped to the lights and bade the crowd good night, the serenade to him was at an end, and the crowd so understood it; for though there were some calls for black and others, yet the two unknown and unasked individuals who did attempt to speak, were cried down by the confusion of the crowd, which declined to listen to any one after General Hancock had disappeared. He soon after repaired to the residence of General Grant, where, with other officers, he spent the evening. though there were some calls for Black and

with other officers, he spent the evening.
So disgusted were some of the admirers of the
Johnsonian policy with the failure to identify General Haucock with their party, that they sought consolation in another direction, and two or three hundred of them followed one of the bands to the White House, where they had no trouble in getting a dose that suited from his Excellency, who prescribed, as usual, c.pious doses of "Constitution" for the "perits of the country." Less it might be misunderstood, and the remedy kill the patient, he re-

stood, and the remedy kill the patient, he repeated the prescription several times.

It is to be regretted that some people and some journals, who profess to be proud of the fact that they sustained General Hancock (among others) during the war, should so lack in judgment and discretion now as to seek to identify him exclusively with that party which did not sustain him during the war, or that they should be so lacking in their appreciation of the proprieties of his position as to expect from him in advance an announcement of how he will act until the circumstances which require action shall arise. His assurance that he "will execute the law in letter and spirit" he "will execute the law in letter and spirit" ought to satisfy the most anxious. And those who suppose that General Hancock, any more who suppose that of General Sheridan or General Sickles, will so act as to tarnish in the least degree a brilliant reputation and fame, achieved through fire and blood, and more precious than life itself, greatly mistake the soldier and the man.—N. Y. Times.

Serenade to General Sigel.

General Franz Sigel has lately taken up a suburban residence in the village of Morrisania. Last evening the citizens of German birth re-sident in the vicinity of his new home, testisident in the vicinity of his new home, testifled the endurance of their regard for him by
giving him a cordial and pleasant welcome to
their neighborhood. No politics mingled in
the reception. It was a purely social gathering, and was very pleasant and enjoyable. All
the organized societies of the place took part
in it, including the Morrisania Liederkrantz,
the Morrisania German Mænnerchor, the Melrose Germania Mænnerchor, the Melrose Union
Mænnerchor, the Melrose Liederteifel, and Mænnerchor, the Meirose Liederteifel, and the Morrisania Quartette Club. These marched the Morrisania Quartette Clab. These marched from a temporary headquarters to the house of Gen. Sigel, on Seventh avenue, between Eighth and Ninth street, where, after a performance of national airs, General Sigel appeared, and was welcomed in an appropriate and eloquent address by Mr. Malignon, President of the Germania Fire Insurance Company. In response, the General simply congratulated himself upon the kindly feeling shown towards bim, and briefly referred to the record of his countrymen during the Rebellion. They had been on the side of that national freedom, and had bravely aid in the struggle for that peace which he beaid in the struggle for that peace which he be-lieved had been finally assured. Mr. Malignon then, on behalf of a Committee, presented a then, on behalf of a Committee, presented a beautiful bouquet to Mrs. Sigel, who gracefully acknowledged the compilment. Remarks were subsequently made to the assembled throng by a number of gentlemen. It was quite late before the multitude dispersed.—N. Y. Tribune.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Smith, Randolph & Co.,
Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No.
3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock
this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 110% 110%.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 1184 (114.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 1006 100%.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 1007 (2010) (1010)

SECOND EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY,

Interesting Political News.

SICKLES AND HANCOCK.

The American Mechanics.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The Democratic City Convention which was elected yesterday meets this evening, to nominate a candidate for Mayor in place of Chapman. The delegates are nearly all pledged in favor of Robert T. Banks. Previously nominated when it was contemplated last winter to change the city charter, he will, undoubtedly, be renominated. He is a Democrat.

a Democrat.

The Gazette, the leading Democratic organ, express es great dissatisfaction with the recent judicial nomination and to-day proposes running an independent ticket. The Republican State Central Committee has recommended a thorough reorganization of the party, and advises the nomination of a ticket for all offices throughout the city and State. This being done, the idea of contesting the constitutionality of the new officers, when chosen, will be abandoned. Nearly all the Conservatives and many dissatisfied Democrats will unite with them. John Wethered, Walter Fernandis, Owden Bowie, and ex-Governor Pratt are the Owden Bowle, and ex-Governor Pratt are the Democratic aspirants for Governor, Charles M. Groynn, Albert Ritchie, and Bernard Carter, of the same party, for Attorney-General of the State.
The National Council of the Order of United

The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics was in session here on Wednesday last, and the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year:—Councillor, Joseph H. Shinn, of New Jersey; Vice-Councillor, John Perkins, Jr., of Maryland; Secretary, Amor S. Redstreake, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, John Walker, Jr., of Delaware; Protector, William C. Kassen, of Marylan; Doorkeeper, Edward S. Andrews, of New Jersey. Jersey.
The National Councillor appointed the follow-

The National Councillor appointed the following:—Deputies and Installing Officers—Geo. E. Haines, E. S. Andrews, John W. Holden, Joshus Maris. Finance Committee—John Perkins, Christian Sharer, Franklin Supplee, John W. Holden, James H. Caleley, James C. Pierson, George Fry, William B. French. On Constitution—A. S. Redstreake, Oliver Sparks, George W. Bain. On Printing—William Nichuals, A. S. Redstreake, E. L. Seely, On Ritual—Samuel Oliver, and A. Sparks.

A meeting of all the Israelites is called here to raise means and aid for the yellow fever sufferers in Louisiana, Texas, and elsewhere South.

South.

The Baltimore City Council passed resolutions offering the hospitalities of the city to Generals Sickles and Hancock, on their arrival here.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 25.—Yesterday morning at half-past 1 o'clock the extensive tobacco factory owned by Reuben Raytand, Esq., situated at the corner of Byrne and Halifax streets. Petersburg, Va., was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of the fire department, the entire building, stock, fixtures, and about \$5000 worth of valuable lumber, was entirely consumed. The ma-chinery was valued at about \$75,000, making a total loss of \$200,000, which was insured to the amount of about \$90,000. This unfortunate calamity has thrown out of employment about three hundred hands, white and black. It was evidently the work of an incendiary, as the fire was communicated to the basement, and to the third story of the building. The adjoining buildings were at times in great danger, but

were fortunately saved from destruction.

Another effort is about being made, after numerous and expensive failures, to raise the Rebel ram Merrimac from the bed of the Elizaocth river, where she has remained a dangerous obstacle to sale navigation, ever since her sudden demise, shortly after the famous combat with the Monitor. All the guns, anchors, chains, etc., have been removed by the wreckers employed by the Government, and it is expected that when what remains of the ram is raised, a large quantity of valuable metal will be brought to light. Blasting has at times been resorted to, but the hull of the ram remains persistently in its resting-p ace, and has, so far, bid defiance to the mechanical contrivances devised to sever her timbers and break up the stout sides of the once formidable craft Some of the wreckers, with an eye to specula tion, have secured the iron prow of the ram, and are now extensively advertising it for sale with a view to obtaining a large sum for its possession from some museum, or relic-stricken

The following order has just been issued by Major-General Schofield:-Major-General Schofield:—

Hradquarters of the First Military District, State of Virginia, Richmon, Sept. 2d, 1887.

—General Orders No. 67.—First. All Persons in this Military District who were subject to parole upon the surrender of the Confederate armies at the close of the late war, and who syolded giving their paroles by exiling themselves or otherwise, are hereby required to take the prescribed parole within thirty days after the publication of this order.

Second, The parole oath will be administered and cerified by any military commissioner. It will be signed and cerified in duplicate, one copy to be given to the person taking the parole and the other sent to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. M. SCHOFELD, U. S. A.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Billiard Match in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—The billiard match last night for the championship of Ohlo, the golden cue, and \$500, was won by Trawley, of Cleveland, against Ackerman, of Cincinnati, by 261 points. The largest run was made by Trawley, being 410 points. The average was about 16 for Trawley and 15 for Ackerman. Trawley now holds the cue over all competitors.

The Yellow Fever in Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 27.-Nine cases of yellow fever were reported here in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and five cases on the previous day.

The Removal of the Supreme Court Judges of Texas. A despatch some days since said that General

A despatch some days since said that General Griffin's order removing the Judges of the Supreme Court of Texas had been revoked. The statement was only partly true, and it is thus explained in the Galveston Butletin:—

"By mistake we published, yesterday, paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 only of Special Order No. 171. From the first of these two paragraphs it was shown that that portion of Special Order No. 169, removing the Judges of the Supreme Court of Texas, was revoked, which is correct. The reason for revoking this portion relating to the Supreme Judges was that it appointed E. J. Davis the Chief Justice. This General Griffin afterwards ascertained he had not the authority to do. But there was a third paragraph to Special Order No. 171, which was not published. This third paragraph again and finally removes the old Judges and makes the reappointments without naming the Chief Justice."

Death of a Centenarian.

Mrs. Mary Arnold, probably the oldest woman in the United States, died at her residence in Douglas street, Brooklyn, on the 25th inst, at the advanced age of 110 years. Mrs. Arnold was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1758, and moved to Long Island in 1794, where she dwelt until her death. She was the mother of eight children, five of whom are still living, the eldest being seventy, and the youngest fifty five years of age.—N. I. Tribune,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENTURE TELEGRAPH. Friday, Sept. 27, 1807.

There is a good demand for money. Call loans are placed on best securities at 7 per cent. First-class commercial paper is scarce, and ranges at from 7 to 9 per cent. per annum. ranges at from 7 to 9 per cent, per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds were inactive. 6s of 1881 sold at 1114, a slight advance. 994 was bid for 10-40s; 1064 for June 7.30s; 1134 for '62 5-30s; 109 for '64 5-20s; 1194 for '65 5-20s; and 1074 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 984. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 504, a slight decline; the list. Reading sold at 50%, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 57%, a decline of %; and Catawissa preferred at 27%, no change; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 52% for Pennsylvania; 62% for Norristown; 57% for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Emira common; 41 for Elmira preferred; and 27% for Philadelphia and Erie.

41 for Elmira preierred; and 27½ for Philadelsphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 64½ was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12½ for Hestonville; and 30½ for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 57 for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township. 59 for Girard; 78 for City; 45 for Consolisation.

ship; 59 for Girard; 78 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 60 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

Exchange; and 64 for Union.

Canst shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 40@400, a decline. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 264 for preterred do.; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1434; 11 A. M., 1434; 12 M., 1434; 1 P. M., 1434, an advance of i on the closing price last evening.

The Naw York Themset his

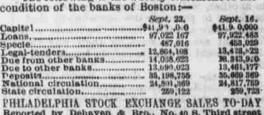
"Money is in good demand at 7 per cent, and next to nothing is done cheaper. The demand for commercial paper is small at 5 for best, and 8 and 10 for second grade. The Sub-Treasury has bought freely of 730s, and placed the money at the command of borrowers, but it does not produce the expected relief. The balance at the Sub-Treasury shows an increase while this process has been going on, but it will disappear when the accounts are sent to Washington. The Boston banks are short \$1,730,000 of legal-tenders, and it is understood in bank directs that the New England banks, as a mass, have still to prepare for the quarterly statement. The remote country banks have commenced to draw for their balances." -The New York Tribune this morning says:-

-The Cincinnati Gaze e of Tuesday says:-"The Cincinnati Gase e of Tuesday says:

"The demand for money was not pressing to-day and in some quarters it was reported quite light; but, taking one day with another, the banks have as much paper offered to them as they are ab'e to take, and the character of the demand is virtually too much in the shape of renewals for a strictly healthy market. Currency is daily working closer, and rates of laterest are firm at 8@10 per cent, for first-class paper. In the open market money is readily taken at 10@12 per cent, on ample security. Exchange is in good demand, with diminished receipts, and rates are firmer at par buying and 50c, premium selling. Some checks were drawn at one-tenth premium."

The following is the weekly statement of the

-The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of Boston:-



-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 110½@110½; old 5-20s, 113½@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 108½@109½; do., 1865, 109½@109½; do., July, 107½@107½; do., 1867, 107½@107½; 10-40s, 89½@99½; do., June, 106½@106½; do., July, 106½@106½. Gold, 143@143½. Gold, 143@1434.

Gold, 143@1434.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:— U. S. 6s, 1881, 1104@1104; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1134@1134; do., 1864, 1094@1694; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do., new, 1074@1074; 5s, 10-40s, 994@1994; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 1064@1064; 3d series, 1064@1064; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@1184; May, 1865, 117@1174; August, 1865, 116@1164; September, 1865, 115@1154; October, 1865, 115@1154.

Gold, 1434@1434.

Gold, 1434@1434.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1104@1104; do. 1862, 1134@1134; do., 1864, 1084@11094; do., 1865, 1094@1094; do., 1865, new, 1074@1074; do., 1867, new, 1074@1074; do. 5s, 10-40s, 994@994; do. 7-30s, June, 1064@1064; do., July, 1064@1064; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 119@1104; do., December, 1864, 118@1184; do., May, 1865, 117@1174; do., August, 1865, 116@1164; do., September, 1865, 1154@1164; do., October, 1866, 115@1154; Gold, 1434@1434. Silver, 137@1384.

October, 1868, 116@1154; Gold, 143;@1434.
Silver, 137@1384.
—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street, report the following quotations per Steamer City of Paris.—London 60 days sight, 108@1094; do. 3 do. do., 1094;@110: Paris 60 do. do., 51, 162;@65. 18: do. 3 do. do., 51, 156; 65; 12%; Antwerp 60 do. do., 6. 183;@65. 18: Bromen 60 do. do., 78@784; Hamburg 60 do. do., 33;@36; Cologne, Le psic, and Berlin 60 do. do. 71@7154; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40;@41.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, September 27 .- Bark-The offerings are small, and No. 1 Querettron is insteady del mand at \$55 % ton.

Seeds-Cloverseed is scarce, and meets with a limited inquiry at \$9@9.25 \$ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$2.75@3. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.80@2.85.

The Flour Market continues to be characterized by extreme quietude, and with light receipts and stocks prices are well maintained. The wants of home consumption constitute the demand, and sales of 400@500 barrels were reported at \$7.50@8.25 for superfine; \$8@9.50 for old stock and new Wheat extra; \$10.50@11.50 for Northwestern extra family; \$11.812 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$13215 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.25@8.50. Brandywine Corn Meal may be quoted at \$6.50@6.75.

The Wheat Market is more active, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of 1000 bushels common and choice red at \$2.25@2.45; and 10.000 bushels California for exportation at \$2.75. 1009 ceipts and stocks prices are well maintained.

bushels California for exportation at \$275. 1000 bushels Rye sold at \$1.58@100. Corn is quiet but firm. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1.460 to 1.460; and 1000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.400 bushels. Oats are steady, with sales of 8000 bushels at

Whisky-Nothing doing.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 77.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 1015; Reading, 1014; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 6115; Cleveland and Toledo, 130; Cleveland and Toledo, 130; Cleveland and Toledo, 130; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 7015; Pittsburg and Port Wayne, 1015; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 8214; New York Central, 1074; Hilmole Central, 122; Cumberland preferred, 50; Virginia Sizes, 60; Missouri Sixes, 1045; Hudson River, 138; U. S. Five-twenties, 1882, 1015; do. 1884, 109; do. 1885, 109; do. 1886, 109; (Ten-furties, 105; Seven-thirties, 1065; Storing Exchange, 1005; Money, 7 per cent. Gold. 1855; New York, Sept. 27.—Cotton dull at Migdeson Flour active; 200 bbis sold; State, 9775521525; Chic, 8970611820; Western, 8770561820; Gouthern, 887061875; alifornia, 21161256. Wheat Gran, and advanced 160 2c; asles of 5000 bushells amber State, \$15560 87. Corn dull and Spac. lower; sales of 7,000 bushels mixed Western 812560 129. Confident, and find the first of the fi